

17TH OLYMPIC GAMES OPEN TODAY

Israel Pins Hopes on Gymnastics and Fencing

By PAUL ROSEN

HIGHLIGHTING the first half of the 17th Olympic Games (today until September 11) in Rome, will be the swimming, cycling, boxing and wrestling events. The track and field, football, basketball, gymnastics and fencing will reach their climax only in September.

Australia and America will be the leading lights in the swimming pool. In Rome, Australia did magnificently in home waters in 1956, emerging with eight of the 15 titles contested—and they are aiming at even more gold medals in Rome. Germany, the Netherlands, Japan and Britain appear as the next strongest nations in swimming.

Women Swimmers
It will be in some of the women's events that the competition will be most hectic, with the 400 metres freestyle looking as the greatest race. This clash will see the 18-year-old water baby, Lisa Konrad of Australia, and one of the U.S. swimmers, 20-year-old Olympic champion Dawn Fraser, who has hopes of winning four titles in Rome and is undoubtedly the world's fastest woman swimmer of all time. Lisa is a record holder over 400 metres and is an elegant, effortless swimmer. Miss Fraser is described as a "torpedo" in the way she slices through the water, and her 100 metres is a fast moving style. Not to be forgotten in this race is Netherlands' European champion Corrie Schimmel, Germany's Gladys Weiss and Sweden's Bibbi Segerstrom.

Dawn Fraser will probably break a minute in the 100 metres freestyle in the Olympic time in the Olympic Games. She will also contest the 100 metres butterfly, but here she may find the American team of Nancy Ramsey and Becky Collins too good for her. Two swimmers not likely to go to Australia are the 100-metre backstroke and 200-metre breaststroke. Rita Van Velsen (Holland) may have the toughest opposition from Britain's brawny Natalie Steward, world record holder over 100 yards. East and West Germany will send a combined team to the Olympics, and between them should reduce the winner of the 200-metre breaststroke, either with Ursula (West Germany) or Gobel (East Germany).

In the men's swimming events, 18-year-old John Konrad looks good for both the 400 metres and 1,000 metres. Japan's Toshiyoshi Yamakawa, the only man to have been nearest to him at the finish. Germany and Japan have the best breaststroke swimmers, with Konrad's teammate, Mike Troy (U.S.A.), Britain's Ian Black and America's Lance Larson. The top trio in the butterfly.

Europe will put a stiff challenge to America's divers, who

have dominated the high board and springboard scene for 40 years. Leading the challenge will be the 17-year-old German, Ingrid Kravner, and Britain's Brian Phelps.

Popular Soccer

For spectator appeal, soccer will probably be tops in these Olympics. No footballer who played in the 1954 World Cup was allowed to compete in the qualifying rounds, but otherwise nearly all countries will be fielding their strongest sides.

The notable event of the qualifying rounds was the elimination of Russia, Olympic champions in Melbourne, where they beat Yugoslavia 1:0 in the final. It might be added that Yugoslavia too was nearly out in the 1954 World Cup, after losing 1:2 and drawing 2:2 with Israel last year. Yugoslavia is now strongly tipped abroad to become Olympic champions.

In the group with Yugoslavia are also Bulgaria (whose Olympic team beat Haifa Maccabi 6:0 in Sofia, last week), Turkey and Egypt. Group Two sees Brazil, Britain, Italy and Formosa; Group Three, Argentina, Poland, Denmark and Tunisia; and Group Four, Hungary, Peru, France and India.

No side in Italy will have such inside-forward as Florian Albert and Janos Gecse. Hungary's attack is led by the Hungarian to repeat their Helsinki performance of 1952. In their group, Peru will be stiff rivals, a team not trained by the brilliant former Hungarian footballer, Gyuri Orth. Yugoslavia has reached the final in last three Olympic Games and lost every time.

Forecasting the winners of Olympic boxing is a task suited to coin tossers, pin stickers and soothsayers. There will be four main "blobs" fighting for medals—the Americans, the Western Europeans, the Russians and East Europeans and the Far Easterners—each with a style of their own.

Britain's classic straight left boxing style won it the Val Barker trophy for the finest style of the Games. But Britain has produced nothing spectacular in boxing since then, and nor have any of the West European lands, with the exception of Finland's Ole Macki. The East Europeans do not

care so much for the pretty side of boxing. They teach their men to slug away, pack a powerful punch and take the ring in peak condition. Russia's heavyweights Andrei Abramov and a group of "unknown" younger men will be among the leading contenders. But it is Poland which may be the top East European country, today claiming three European champions. The Germans and Italians are reported to peak condition.

The Japanese and Korean boxers are particularly strong in the bantam, fly, and featherweight divisions. Nine-time world champion, 20-year-old Tanaka of Japan has been undefeated in three dozen fights in the flyweight division.

The U.S. has claimed seven gold medals in the past two Olympics, and its boxers have been trained by professionals. World heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson was middleweight champion in Helsinki in 1952. The U.S. heavyweight Percy Price, a marine corporal, is strongly fancied to gain at least one gold medal for America.

The USSR won five of eight gold medals in Greece. Roman style-wrestling, Finland has selected her two gold medalists of 1952, Maekinen and Lehtonen, but they may no longer be of world beating standard.

In free-style wrestling, Russia will face much stronger challenges from its southern neighbours, Turkey and Iran.

Israel's Participation
The best country, Italy, seems most certain of gold medals in cycling. For sheer speed cycling in Rome's Velodrome Olympic, the Italians have always been strong. But in Warsaw recently, the Poles established their supremacy in the saddle, and the Russians have improved sensationally, and the Germans too may land several finalists with this team.

No one imagined until three weeks ago that Israel too would send fencers to Rome. But Israel could hardly miss such an opportunity after Haifa David Van Hovey beat world foil champion Alan Jay in the Israeli versus Britain match. Surprises are the very spice of Olympic Games, and if an Israeli is to pull one off it may well be the 20-year-old sword fencer who will do it.

(This is the first of two articles.)

Of the others Sweden and France look to be Israel's main rivals. They teach their men to slug away, pack a powerful punch and take the ring in peak condition. Russia's heavyweights Andrei Abramov and a group of "unknown" younger men will be among the leading contenders. But it is Poland which may be the top East European country, today claiming three European champions. The Germans and Italians are reported to peak condition.

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or the end of the discussion on his rules
YESTERDAY'S PRESS: By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Taxation and Security

COMMENTING on the debate in the Knesset, Haifa David Van Hovey (non-party) writes: "The coalition voting machine indeed gave Mr. Eshkol his expected victory... But the very fact that the open and covered support of the Minister was forced to intervene in order to save his beleaguered colleague... proves that the Knesset ceased to believe the Minister of Finance and that it was necessary to bring into action a higher authority in order to pass a fiscal measure that will provide a paltry IL30-10m."

Haifa notes that every time the Government wants to increase taxes, it talks about immigration and security needs. "The immigration and security matters were not secret, why did not the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance come to the Knesset before the summer recess and explain that there was a sudden development in the question of the Finance Committee 'was the only logical way out of the complications that have developed in connection with the Government's strange move.' Despite the sincerity and gravity of the Prime Minister's words, he did not treat the charges against the form of the taxes and the manner in which they were levied, the paper goes on. The security needs did not suddenly develop on the day when the order for the new taxes was published, the paper adds. Haifa (General Editor) expresses the same line thought.

David (Histadrut) writes:

Reader's Letter

CIVIL SERVANTS
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir.—The law regarding Israeli nationality of civil servants came into force on August 15. I suggest that the Government should consider the interests of foreign nationality, who make every sacrifice for the State's defence, deserve to be treated with more equity when discharged at the end of their service, and should be entitled to have the incontestable right to serve as civil servants of the country they have contributed to defend, without being compelled to make any change in their national status.

Ignoring this and compelling a foreign national, under threat and pressure, either to leave the civil service without indemnity or to accept Israeli nationality, is simply an abuse of power and is contrary to the most elementary principles of human rights.

Among the civil servants affected by this abuse are war or army invalids who, as such, have given the best proof of their loyalty to the country, though they be foreign nationals. The Israel Government ought to consider to rely on them and to appreciate their sacrifice without compelling them to accept a situation sometimes not in agreement with their interests or conscience.

SHLOMO LEVI CARASSO
Acre, July 26.
Civil Service Commission Replies
The Civil Service Law (Appointments) 1959 does not confer any special privilege on civil servants. While for employment in state service is that one should be a citizen of that State. In Israel, in consideration of the special circumstances prevailing here, the law has provided that civil servants who are not Israeli nationals may continue their employment

Messenger of Redemption

Tribute to Chief Rabbi Kook on 25th Anniversary of his Death

By M. BEN SVI

THE life and career of Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Hakohen Kook of blessed memory, cannot be comprehended through a study of the bare facts of his life—of what he may have said or done at any particular time. Just as, perhaps, the four-dimensional universe cannot be comprehended by standing on the rooftop and counting, locating and listing the stars. And Rabbi Kook, the first Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of the Holy Land and the first Chief Rabbi of Mandatory Palestine, was such a universe of heart and body and soul of intellect and emotion, of scholarship and action, of mysticism and realism.

And even as the complex universe appears to most of us—preoccupied though we are with the problems of daily living—as "beautiful" if sometimes inscrutable and even cruel, so was Rabbi Kook believed of wide circles and scorned by small circles none of whom really comprehended him.

Rabbi Kook was a God-intimated man to whom all of Jewish history—indeed, the whole history of man and the universe—was a movement towards Redemption. His piety, his Zionism, his activity as scholar, teacher, communal leader, pastor, can best be understood in light of the centrality of the idea of Redemption in his world view.

Messianic Age

Certain that his generation was the one foretold in Prophecy as the Messianic Age, Rabbi Kook was concerned with "religion" or "good" as but rather with living out the approaching End of Days. As a Cohen, a member of the Priestly line, he prepared himself for future office as Priest in the restored Temple Service in Jerusalem. At the same time he accepted all the builders' of Palestine, heretics included, as the instruments of Redemption. The heretical thing he had in mind was that he was a Jew, a Jew who had been asked him why he tolerated "heretics" that they were "diamonds in the rough" would be cut and polished to beautiful gems as they helped to speed the Redemption.

It should be remembered that the State of Israel does not exist only in the Land of Israel, but all of mankind, the entire universe. On December 1, 1959, Rabbi Kook testified before the Shaw Commission came to investigate the Government on special contracts, for three additional years, at the end of that period, if they do not wish to become Israeli citizens, they will receive full compensation.

The Appointments Law gives the Civil Service Commission authority to approve compensation for Government employees of foreign nationality who did not become Israeli citizens after the law came into effect and who stopped their service for this reason. And indeed the Civil Service Commission has approved compensation in every case where an employee chose not to continue to be employed on a contract.

It should be remembered that the State of Israel does not ask that an employee should give up his foreign citizenship in order to be granted Israeli citizenship; it recognizes dual citizenship and allows such citizens all rights.

MENACHEM HARTON
Information and Publication Officer,
Civil Service Commission
Jerusalem, August 15.

testimate the outbreaks in which the Jews of Hebron and Safed had been massacred. He was asked to explain the feelings of the Jews concerning the reconstruction of the Temple in view of the fact that the Temple site was now a Moslem holy place, and in view of reports that "the Jews had designs on the Moslem holy places of the Temple Mount." Rabbi Kook replied: "Everything concerning the Jewish people's expectation of the Redemption of the Holy Land is contained in the prophetic promise must be divided into two categories. In the first category are those matters which are in the hands of Providence, such as the miracles and wonders which God worked when He brought our forefathers out of Egypt. Matters such as control over these matters. The promised Redemption will, in this respect, be similar to the creation of the world. And this Redemption will come to redeem not the People of Israel alone, but all of humanity, and the principal object of this Divine Redemption, which will be brought about by the Messiah, will be to bring blessing and peace to the entire world through the Redemption of the Jewish people."

Rabbi Kook suffered much obloquy and defamation in his lifetime because of his tolerance, even love, of the "heretics" who, it was felt by some, had no right to participate in the rebuilding of the Holy Land. Asked once why he lent his support and prestige to the "heretical" Jewish National Fund, Rabbi Kook replied: "If I should forbid support of the Jewish National Fund, it may well be that the settlements Eilat, Be'er Sheva and Nahalal will go to ruin. And the Talmud teaches us that it is forbidden to condemn a border settlement lest the aliens overrun the land. How, then, shall I allow Eilat, Be'er Sheva and Nahalal to go to ruin, seeing that they are border settlements? For the entire land is for the Jews a border area? And this is not to mention the fact that I do not see how I can be so quick to condemn them."

The problem of "heresy" Rabbi Kook felt, was to be solved not by chastising the "heretics" of Jewish religious holiness and of human-universal poetry. If we had been worthy, he could have served as a source of holiness and poetry.

One is not born to achieve it; one labours to achieve it. May we remember this righteous man and bring blessings upon ourselves.

It is now 25 years after the death of Rabbi Kook. He has suffered the fate of many great men before him. There are those of us who profess religiously, raising the banner of the Jewish people, and sighing at the great heights that he attained and which we feel we dare not even essay, saying, "If only we were with us today" and going about our lives as if he had never existed. There are those of us who are secularists but who, as he put it, are moved by the life force of "Jewish holiness."

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to denigrate its values is not permissible for the spirit of God and the spirit of Israel. It is identical. What they must do is to work all the harder at the task of uncovering light and holiness implicit in our national spirit, the divine element which is its core. The secularists will thus be constrained to realize that they are immersed and rooted in the life of God and bathed in the radiant sanctity that comes from above."

The Fire of Israel
And if the heretics do not already have this realization, the spark of it at least is in them.

"Deep in the heart of every Jew, in its purest and holiest recesses, there blazes the fire of Israel. In the hearts of our saints, this fire is constantly blazing up with tongues of holy flame... Hidden away in the deepest recesses of the Jewish soul, it exists even among the backsliders and sinners of Israel... An outsider may wonder: How can seeming unbelievers be so moved by this life force, expressing the Divine commandments concretely in image and idea, in song and deed? But this is no mystery to anyone whose heart is deeply at one with the soul of the Jewish people and knows its marvellous nature. The source of this power is in the Power of God, in the everlasting glory of life."

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TODAY DRAW OF MIFAL HAPAYIS
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE
IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES
THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
REHOVOTH
THE REHOVOTH CONFERENCE
will end today, Thursday, August 25, 1960,
with two concluding sessions, at which a declaration
will be adopted setting out the ideas and decisions
reached by the Conference.
In addition, an announcement will be made of the facilities
offered by Israel institutions for the scientific training of
manpower from developing states.
The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, will attend these
sessions, and most participants in the Conference will give
their impressions of the discussions and contacts of the
past two weeks.
The morning session on Thursday will open with an
address by the Iranian scholar, Dr. Ali Asad, Rector of the
University of Teheran.
The Thursday session will be open to the public.

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1960/61 (5721) Calendars
A Notice to holders of 6 1/2% bonds
(linked to cost-of-living index) 1957-1964.
Since the Central Bureau of Statistics has this month published the Consumers Price Index for July 1960, without including fruits and vegetables, the Electric Corporation consulted the representative of the Treasury (guarantors of the bonds), the Bank Leumi Trust Company Ltd. (trustee of holders of bearer bonds) and the Workers Bank Trust Company (trustee of the holders of registered bonds) to determine the interest and principal payments which fall due on August 25, 1960.
In order not to hold up payment of the interest and principal, it was decided that the Electric Corporation will pay interest and principal on the basis of an Index of 101 points (the Index figure including fruits and vegetables that was published recently) which is equivalent to 277.75 points in the calculations of the previous Index, and the effect of fluctuations in the Index on the payments can be finally determined.
The difference, to the extent there is any, will be paid off as follows:
On Bearer Bonds —
The principal: to whomsoever shall produce coupon number 13 (which will be clipped at the time the bonds are redeemed) shortly after the date that the difference accruing is established.
The interest: to whomsoever shall produce the coupon (where redemption falls due shortly after the date that the difference accruing is established).
On Registered Bonds —
The principal: to the person on whose name the bond is registered.
The interest: to those holders of bonds whose names are registered in the corporation's books on the day they are closed for the first payment of interest and principal following the date that the difference accruing is established.